Cooler; possibly rain.

# Don't Be Chilly

When you can buy so much warmth for such a small amount of money.

FIGHT WITH NEGROES.

Two Killed and Four Wounded by a

Lumber Mill Manager.

furiated negroes, James Criglar, manager

of Hagerman's lumber mills, at Hagers

Station, four mlles west of here, defended

NOT YET DISCOVERED.

ploded with the 'Aid of Wires

and Electric Batteries.

J. Andrus, who was blown to pieces in

the office of the Arlington Chemical Com-

pany, of Yonkers, of which he was secre-

tary, yesterday morning. All the circum-

stances point to murder. To-night Coroner

Miles stated that thirty feet of wire had

that seems at present inexplicable,

of the assassin there are some people now

engaged in the investigation of the affair

who believe still that Andrus met his death

as a result of his own experiments. The

ly between the two theories, for they have

placed some reliance in the story told by

parcel, which might possibly have con-tained the bomb. The parcel story is de-nied, however, by Mr. Andrus's son, who

accompanied him to his office on that fatal

erably with the police, stated to-night that in his opinion the bomb was suspended by

a string from the bottom of the shelf desk

at which Mr. Andrus was accustomed to

stand; that the wires were run from an

unoccupied building situated some distance

from the office up through the floor to the bottom of the desk; that they would rest

closely against the string and that when the current was turned on the string

was burned off and the bomb released.

It is still believed by many that the bomb was intended for John Andrus, president

of the company and brother of the man who was killed, for while the latter was ex-

tremely popular, the former is said not to have established himself so warmly in the

hearts of the people. In view of the de-velopments of to-day the inquest which was to have been held to-morrow has been

ostponed for a week. Chief Mangin, of the Yonkers police, aid to-day that Mr. Andrus had not

The chief, after careful investiga-

been killed by Anarchists, nor was his death the result of any plot, as at first sup-

tion, has come to the conclusion that Mr

Andrus met his death while experimenting

with a machine which he intended to use

on the safe in his office to kill burglars.

LETTER CAME TOO LATE.

Mrs. Bascom Asphyxistes Herself and

Child While Despondent.

the door and windows of the room and

without money, but said she expected some by every mail from her husband at Clinton.

Day after day passed and the money did

that she resolved to kill herself and her

son. The letter containing the money came this afternoon, and when the lodging house

keeper went to Mrs. Bascom's room with it

WINSTON DEFEATED.

Match at 100 Live Birds Won by

Phil Daly, Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- Phil Daly, jr.

won his match at one hundred live birds

with J. L. Winston, the Louisville crack,

at Elkwood Park, to-day. The conditions

were one hundred birds, thirty yards rise,

Elkwood Park boundary, Mr. Daly betting

\$200 to the Westerner's \$150. Both men shot

in good form, the birds were very lively and the weather was highly favorable to the sport. Day was a decided favorite in the betting. He killed eighty-five birds to

she found mother and son dead.

not come, and she became so despondent

should they attempt to rob the safe.

morning.

MEN'S AUSTRALIAN WOOL, ELECTRIC BLUE, UNDERWEAR

AT 75 cents

The only shock one feels on coming in contact with this, is the shock of surprise at being able to buy such high-grade Underwear at such a low price.

Not \$1.25-But Only 75c-at

# The When

Big 4 Route N. J. Mrs. Cleveland did not return with the President, but went to New York for a day.

JACURSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky. himself with such effect that he killed two of his assailants and wounded four others. SUNDAY. OCT. 25th.

Special Train will leave Indianapolis a. m. Returning leave Union Depot, der. The wounded are Henry Simpson, 7 a. m. Returning leave Union Depot, 7th street, Louisville, 7 p. m. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

## C., H. & D. RY. THE YONKERS MYSTERY CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

7:05 pm ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; 10:40 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:35 p. m. and 12:55 Leave Chicago daily 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and

Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at \$:30. Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

### BIDS TOO HIGH.

The Government Unable to Secure Steel Forgings for Guns. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-The second attempt of the War Department to obtain steel forgings for small field guns at what is regarded as a reasonable price has failed signally, owing to the refusal of the steel firms to reduce the bids from what were firms to reduce the bids from what were Kelley, an employe, that he had seen Mr. believed to be exorbitant figures. At the Andrus going into the office with a small first bidding the prices asked ranged from 281/6311/2 cents per pound and a readvertisement was ordered. The second bids have been opened and are precisely like the first. As the law passed by the last Congress providing for the procurement of larger forgings than these limited the price to be paid to 24 cents per pound and bids were procured at that figure, the officials do not now see how they can consent to pay the very much higher prices asked by the steel companies for small forgings. The ques-tion awaits the decision of Secretary La-mont upon his return to Washington and it may be that in deference to the expressed opinion of Congress as to the proper price of gun steel, he will feel obliged to refer the subject to that body when it again as-sembles. In view of the fact that the general law required the steel to be of do-mestic manufacture, the War Department in the end, it is believed, must accept the terms offered by the two American steel forging concerns, the Midvale and Bethlen companies, unless this restriction shall be removed by Congress.

Conference of Catholic Prelates. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22,-The archbishops of the Catholic Church were in session throughout to-day at the Catholic University, concerning the general affairs of the The subjects considered were mainly those of church organization, and were of comparatively minor importance. Mgr. Stephan, head of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions, appeared before the prelates and made a statement of the condition of the Indian schools, with a view to determining what course shall be taken when government aid is withdrawn, on July 1 next. He reported that \$198,228 of government money was available this year, which is a 50 per cent. reduction from last year. A committee of the archbishops, consisting of the cardinal and Archbishops sider the Indian question at a meeting at Baltimore to-morrow. Little remains to be done beyond apportioning the funds availa-

### New Indiana Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.-Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:
At Athens, Fulton county, J. W. Bonnell,
vice L. T. Barkman, resigned; at Metia,
Cass county, J. M. Culp, vice J. G. Penrose, resigned.

### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- John Reifel, of Indiana, has been appointed a teacher at the Rosebud Indian agency, South Dakota, Martin Brown, of Indiana, has been promoted from a messenger to a copyist position in the Agricultural Department.

The treasury to-day lost \$234,000 in gold coin and \$31,700 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$121,047,568. A furlough of three months, beginning Nov. 1, is granted to first class private James E. Ellis, of the ordnance detach-ment now at the Indianapolis arsenal, at the expiration of which Ellis is entitled o honorable discharge from the service. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British em-

# A DAY OF SURPRISES

IT WAS ONE OF OHIO'S DAYS

BUT MANY INDIANIANS FROM NORTH-ERN TOWNS WERE THERE.

So Also Were Republicans and soundginia and Pennsylvania.

BRIEF, FORCIBLE SPEECHES

MADE BY THE CANDIDATE TO THE ENTHUSIASTIC THRONGS.

CHIPLEY, Fla., Oct. 22.-Besieged by in- Finance, Protection and Supremacy of the Law Discussed in Plain Words by McKinley.

Crigiar became engaged in a quarrel with Special to the Indianapolis Journal. one of his employes, and the other negroes CANTON, O., Oct. 22.-This was a busy drew pistols and began firing at the manaday for the Republican candidate, and quite ger. Criglar ran to his office, locked himunexpected, too. Only two delegations of self in and opened fire with a Winchester visitors had been booked for arrival, but on the maddened negroes, who surrounded the building. For an hour the fight consix came, and most of them were large. the building. For an hour the fight continued, and when the Louisville & Nashville train arrived at the station the negroes were preparing to set fire to the building and burn Crigiar. The train crew and passengers, however, rushed to Crigiar's aid and dispersed the negroes. The negroes had fired over two hundred bullets into the building, but Crigiar escaped by lying on the floor. As soon as the negroes fired a They were mainly composed of Ohioans, but a great many people came from northern Indiana, and there were also some from West Virginia and Pennsylvania. A large number of the pilgrims came from places that had been visited by Mr. Bryan, and the floor. As soon as the negroes fired a volley, however, he would rise and shoot at they all united in saying that the Popocrat's tour had made no votes for him. a good many things, but it cannot make The streets to-day were crowded, as on the big Saturday jubilees. The escort commit-Jack Nobels, Andrew Miller and Albert Lester. Simpson and Lester are thought to tee had not provided for such an outpour- that are only worth 52 cents each and numbers. Major McKinley aptly termed this "Ohio day," as he could well do from the outpouring of Buckeye people. With one party there were hundreds of students MURDERER OF HAMLIN J. ANDRUS from Baldwin University and Wallace College, of Berea, who made the welkin ring with yells. These people were from the extreme northern part of the State. Thousands of people came from the distant river Evidence that the Bomb Was Excounties of the State, in company with hundreds of their West Virginia friends across the river. Valparaiso, Fort Wayne, Plymouth and a dozen other northern Indiana towns swelled the crowds in the evening with a Hoosier yell. Major McKinley gave NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- There seems no greeting to the City Council and afficials of longer any room for doubt as to the cir-New Brighton, Pa., in his library. The cumstances attending the death of Hamlin Major had strawberries and cream with his speeches to-day. They came from the second crop in Belmont county, Ohio, and the visitors brought plenty of cream with

### "OUR HONOR IMPUGNED."

been taken from under the building in Speech to Delegations from Ohio which the explosion of the bomb had occurred and, in addition, four dry cell bat-Counties-Tribute to Great Men. teries had been found in or near the build-To the delegations from Morgan and ing, just where he would not say. The wire Washington counties and to the Boys' Briwas stretched under the floor of the office gade of Marietta, O., Mr. McKinley said: building and ran to a point directly beneath "My Fellow-citizens-Yesterday we celebrated what was known as 'Illinois day.' I think to-day may well be denominated where stood the box which is believed to have contained the bomb. To what point Ohio day.' (Applause.) I have been doing outside of the building the wires were conlittle else since 9 o'clock this morning but receiving and welcoming to my home my aucted has not yet been divulged. It is fellow-citizens and old constituents of my said, however, that the wires were found native State. I bid you all hearty welcome cut on a line with the outer walls of the here to-day. I have just spoken to the people of three counties—Belmont, Guern-sey and Noble—and I now face thousands building. This in itself involves a mystery f my fellow-citizens from Washington and Notwithstanding the discovery of the Morgan. This seems to me, therefore, a very appropriate time to indulge in reflecwires, the battery and the other paraphertions upon the precious memories connected nalia that so strongly indicates the hand with our statehood and advanced civiliza-

> 'These representatives or Maretta recall to our minds that it was the first settlement in this great commonwealth and I have thought it might be timely to pay some tribute to the great men, the noble pioneers, to whom we owe so much for our civilization and great commonwealth, for I recall many visits to Marietta and remember with pride and pleasure my reeptions there. Perhaps we are too forgetful of the heroic part of our noble ancestors, the first settlers of the Northwestern Territory and the five or six States erected from its imperial domain, for we will not surrender fair Minnesota, the great wheat and flour State, if part of it does lle west of the Mississippi, your original boundary. (Laughter and applause.) For there was a time when Washington was the only organized county in all that magnificent empire which stretched from Pennsylania on the east to the Mississipi he west and from Ohio on the south to the great lakes on the north-an empire, I say to-day, more majestic than was ever presided over by any king or czar, because mojestic in the peace and plenty and prosperity which its citizens may quickly and

eadily attain. 'Washington county may well boast of long line of eminent and patriotic citifor they are the common pride of the State and country. It requires no effort of the memory to recall such great and honored names as Rufus Putnam, upper, Commodore Whipple, Judge Ephraim Cutler, Return J. Meigs, Dr. Hildreth, Ohio's greatest historian; Dr. Andrews, of grand old Marietta College; that great organizer of the volunteer army. General Buell; General John H. Eaton, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Education; sturdy old William P. Cutter and that hero of Sherman's great march, General Fearing, and that other splendid soldier, Col. Hildebrand, distinguished in the battle of Shiloh. All these come to mind as I speak to you, but I miss a familiar face and regret his unavoidable absence-that of my old friend, the brave and gallant commander of the Iron Brigade, General Rufus R. Dawes, to whom I wish the greatest peace KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Kate
Bascom, of Clinton, Mo., killed herself and
her four-year-old son George at a lodging
her four-year old son George at a lodging and happiness in his declining years, which house in Oak street last night by closing try great and deservedly distinguished above all others.

"I never speak to a Washington county turning on the gas. Mrs. Bascom went to the rooming house last Saturday. She was ment of the great West, without thinking of the boundless blessings the first set-tlers, perhaps unconsciously, brought to their beloved country and to mankind. It is impossible to speak to them without recalling the glorious ordinance of freedom that passed the American Congress July 13, 1787, with but one dissenting vote. Well has Bancroft said of it:
"An interlude in Congress (between the permanent disbanding of the old Confederacy and the adoption of the new Consti-

tution) was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and humane and eventful in his ory of mankind as was the result it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about. Wisdom and peace and justice for the time dwelt among men and the great deed which could alone give con tinuance to the Union, came in serenity and stiliness. Every man that had a share in it seemed to be moved by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him. All that was wrongfully undertaken fell by the wayside. Whatever was needed for the happy completion of the mighty work arrived opportunely and just at the right mo-

himself to callers to-night.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, returned to the Aty to-night at 10 o'clock from Princeton,

noblest aspirations of American citizenship. Our honor is impugned, our currency is threatened, our courts are assaulted; the very fabric of our government is involved in the controversy which we must settle one week from next Tuesday. (Great ap-plause and cries of 'We will settle it!' and CANTON INVADED BY MANY VISITORS
WHO WERE NOT EXPECTED.

Only Two Delegations Had Been Provided For, but Six Large Ones
Called on Major McKinley.

Called On Major McKinley.

Divided For One Office Days:

"I was giad to near my young friend, Master Arbour, representing the Boys' Brigade from the Congregational Church, What he said was well said of the necessity of standing by the country. I want to say to these young men that there is nothing half so good in all this world as clean hands, pure hearts and upright, noble purposes. (Great applause.) No danger can ever come to this Republic as long as we carry the American flag in our hands and keep it in our hearts.

"I speak to all my fe'llow-citizens of Ohio

"I speak to all my fellow-citizens of Ohio when I say that this is the year when you are to determine, each for himself, whether or not he wants a return of that prosperity from which he ran away in 1892; and whether or not he wants to continue that industrial policy which increases debts of the government and debts for the peopl and want and destitution for all of us (Cries of 'We want protection.') The Republican party stands for an honest dollar; for the maintenance of the public honor; for sustaining the public faith; for sustaining incorruptible the courts of the country and for the proclaiming to all the world that this is a government of law and that the law must be supreme over all. (Applause.) In this great contest the Republican party has been designated to carry the banner that represents those great prin-ciples, and men of all political parties this year are rallying around the banner because it embraces what they believe to be the highest good of the people and the glory of the great Republic. "I thank you for this call and bid you good afternoon." (Continuous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and blowing of horns and beating of drums.)

### M'KINLEY TO FARMERS.

Speech to a Large Delegation of Ohio Agriculturists.

To the big delegation of farmers from Creston, O., Major McKinley said: "Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellow-citizens—I esteem this call from my old constitutents and my neighbors and fellow. citizens as a very great compliment and honor—not to me personally but to the prin-cip es and policies for which the Republican party stands this year. I remember when the Republicans of Creston and Wayne county were among the most earnest and enthusiastic of my old congressional district, and I see you have not jost your earnestness and enthusiasm for the great doctrines of the Republican party.
"We cannot by legislation in this country

make values; we cannot by any legerde-main of finance make something out of pothing. The only way to get wealth is by labor, and anybody who teaches any other doctrine is a false teacher and not the friend of American citizenship or of our American homes. (Great applause.) There is no such thing as creating wealth by the mere breath of Congress. Congress can do dered. Women marched in line in great and applause.) Now Congress can help the country; but it must be by wise legislation, caring for the products, the labor, the farms and the manufactures of our own

people; by protecting them against the 'If you are a farmer what you want first is good crops. Legislation cannot help you crops you have to sow, and then you must have God's sunshine and rain, and a cheap dollar will never help your crops any. (Tre-mendous applause.) You have to toll just as hard for a good as for a poor crop. Now after you have a good crop then you want a good market. You have that in the United States if you are let alone, but if somebody's product can come in here and displace yours, then your market is not so good. Is not that right? (Loud shouts of 'Yes! Yes! You are right!') Then this is all there is of that question. It is a question on which our 70,000,000 of American freemen should, by their ballots, decree that the legislation of our country shall protect and defend American interests and promote American development against the

"Now when you have a good market and sell your wheat or corn you want to be paid in good money, don't you? (Cries of 'Sure!' and 'You bet!') You older men around me will remember the period when you sold your wheat and were paid in State bank money which was good on the day you received it, but just as likely as not on the next day you discovered that this value had depreciated. (A voice, 'Was not worth anything!") And it was not worth anything, my friends say, and so all labor was lost. Well, now the best thing for the farmer, after his good crops and his good markets, is good money, and when you give full four pecks for a bushel and sell your wheat by the full bushel you want to be paid in dollars that are worth fully one hundreds cents each, not only to-day, but every day and everywhere. "This is what the Republican party stands for this year—those two things above all others—but the Republican party does not stand alone for them. The greater part of the Democratic party, the great leaders of the old Democratic party, are one with us in the struggle for national honor and presperity. (Continuous cheers.) 'I am glad to meet and greet you, but other delegations are coming, and I must not detain you. It will give me pleasure to shake the hands of my old friends, men and women, once more. cheers were then given for "the next President of the United States."

Major McKinley Tells Them "It Is the Lost Job We Want Back." Major McKinley, in response to William H. Dowdell, who spoke on behalf of the delegation from Vasparaiso, Ind., said:

"My Fellow-citizens-I appreciate the fact

TO INDIANIANS.

that you have traveled more than three hundred miles to my home to testify your devotion to the cause of the Republican party, which, doubtless, you believe with me is the cause of our common good. am glad to welcome you to my home and greet you as fellow-citizens of a sister State, proud of the record and history of your commonwealth and prouder still that her people are citizens of the bravest, freest country on the earth—the Republic of the United States. We want to see to it as citizens of this country that the grand civilization that we enjoy and the splendid civilization that we enjoy and the spiendid free institutions which we have inher-ited shall not be permitted to suffer, least of all to suffer at our hands. A gov-ernment of the people, which rests on the consent of the governed is a government that can be made by the people to express just such policies as they believe will best subserve their own interests. You will have an opportunity one week from next Tuesday to express by your individual ballots what you think of the great questions that divide us this year. They are questions which ought not to be troublesome in rightful determination. The question as to whether good money or poor money is wanted should not create doubt in any mind. We want good money, good at the good and about a state of the great are great as a state of the great are great as a state of the great and about a state of the great are great as a state of the great are great as a state of the great and great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of the great and great are great as a state of great are great as a state of the great are great as a state of great are great are great as a state of gre at home and abroad, and good at all times, and when we have parted with our work and labor or our products we want something in return of stable value, and this is the kind of money we have now—gold, sliver and paper—all alike all equal in purchasing and debt-paying power, made good by the government of the United States. It is now proposed that we shall open our mints to the free coinage of the silver of the world. How is the workingmen to get any profit out of The only way that he can get profit is by his labor. If you should coin all the silver

in the world you could not get any profit "The trouble is not with money; it is that "The trouble is not with money; it is that we want something to do. It is the lost job we want back. It is the lost market that the farmer wants back. It is our splendid home market that has been surrendered. It was opened up to wider fields by the reciprocity treaty of 1890, and we want it back, and we mean to get it back this year. This is all there is to this question, so far as the tariff and finance are concerned. It is not a lack of money, but a lack of markets; it is not a lack of money. lack of markets; it is not a lack of money that the workingman is suffering from, but a lack of work; it is not a lack of money that the manufacturers and merchants are suffering from, but a lack of confidence, created by the inauguration of the destructve industrial system which deprived Amercans of their own splendid market.
"What we want to do is to get back that confidence, and we cannot do it unless you defeat the party that destroyed that confidence. It is all in your own hands. I know the people of Indiana are in favor of law and order and of honest money. You are in favor of good money, good times and good markets. You know how you lost some of them, and you know the direct route to get them back again, and if you do not follow in that way I shall be very much

"I thank you for the pleasure and honor of this friendly call. I tell you, my fellow-citizens, it means a great deal when hundreds of people, men and women, will trav-

el a distance of three hundred miles to give evidence of their unchanged faith in the honor and credit of the United States and in the incorruptibility of its currency."

### NOT A PARTISAN CAMPAIGN.

dents from Beren College. In response to Charles Wightman, who spoke for the Medina county (Ohio) delegation, and Prof. M. W. Warner, who spoke for the visitors from Berea, the nominee

"My Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen-It is indeed to me a most welcome visit to receive my fellow-citizens from Berea, Cuyahoga county, and from the county of Medina. I like the spirit of the remarks made by Professor Warner. This is not a partisan campaign; it rises altogether above that. It is a campaign, as I view it, for the United States, its honor, its credit, its currency, its welfare; and I welcome the assistance which comes to our cause from every quarter of the counter. from men who heretofore have not been identified with us in party associates. Professor Warner is a good enough Republican for me this year, and he does not stand alone, for in every State in the Union there are good old-fashioned Demo-crats who love their country's honor and esteem it more highly than they do any political association, no matter how long they may have been members of it; and are with us in this contest for the

public honor.

"I am glad to meet the young men from the College of Berea. I am glad that in this political contest we can submit our principles with confidence to the educated men of the United States; and I rejoice that in every college of the country. East and West where a pull has been taken, a and West, where a poll has been taken, a large majority is always found in favor of financial integrity and the national honor. It is a good thing for young men to commence right. Dishonesty never pays, either in national or individual life; and if there ever was a question of honesty involved in a political contest, it is involved in that of

"I am glad to greet my old friends from Medina county, friends of long ago, friends of many years' standing, friends who have always stood unfalteringly to the cause of always stood unfalteringly to the cause of Republican principles from the organization of the Republican party. Grand old county! When my district was gerrymandered in 1884, all they wanted to know in that county was, how many votes I required to elect me to Congress. And when they found out how many we had to have, they scoured the woods and furnished them (a voice: 'Ard all honest votes, too!'); and all were honest votes, too, as my friend and all were honest votes, too, as my friend says. All voted for that cause because they believed it embraced the greatest

prosperity.
"Some people seem to think that the way to enrich this country is to coin the silver of the world at the rate of 16 to 1. Well, if 16 to 1 is a good thing, 32 to 1 is better, for 32 to 1 better expresses the commercial relation between gold and silver than 16 to 1. If we are to coin silver in dollars we want enough put into every dollar to make it worth a hundred cents everywhere, so that the dollar will not cheat anybody, either a public or a private creditor.

"But, my fellow-citizens, there is more involved in this car paign than the question of currency. There is the question as to whether this 's to be a government by law; whether the law is to be supreme over all: whether the courts of this country, time of trouble, are to be sustained or to become the mere creatures of a party cau-Away with it! This is a government by law, and the people will render a verdict on the 3d day of November sustaining both law and courts. "Now, my fellow-citizens, having said this much, and thanking you for your visit, which to me is both a great honor and a great gratification, it will give me pleasure, if it be your wish, to meet and greet each personally." (Tremendous cheers for McKinley.)

### THE GREAT CONTENTION. McKinley Reviews the Five Great

Issues at Stake. In his address to the delegations from Belmont, Guernsey and Noble counties, Ohio, the ex-Governor said:

"My Fellow-citizens-This call on the part of the citizens of Belmont, Guernsey and Noble counties is greatly appreciated by me. It seems like old fimes to hear your shouts again, and, as I am not this year coming to see you, it is most gracious on your part to come to see ms.
"Briefly stated, my fellow-citizens, what is this great contention about that is engaging the attention of seventy millions of people to the exclusion of everything else? What is it about? First, shall we have an honest dollar worth one hundred cents, or shall we adopt as our standard a dollar worth only 52 cents? Secondly, shall we pay the obligations of the government as we have always paid them-in the highest form of money known to the civilized world? Thirdly, shall we row enter upon the issuance of a depreclated paper money, as proposed by the Chicago Democratic platform? Fourthly, shall this government by law be sustained under the law and through the courts created by law? Fifth-, shall we continue the partial free-trade policy which was inaugurated by the eleponcy which was inaughrated by the elec-tions of 1892, or shall we restore that grand protective policy under which for more than thirty years we lived and had such great prosperity? I take it the people about me (at least these who can hear my voice) are opposed to debasing the money of the country. Every man, whether h has much money or little, wants it good. He wants a money stable in value, uncorrupted and incorruptible; a money that will be worth one numbred cents on every dollar, whether he keeps it or parts with it. whether he receives it in payment for labor or farm products or pays it to the merchant or the banker. I take it that no man in Ohio wants the

obligations of the United States dishon-ored to the extent of a single farthing. We have fought this battle over and over again. The Democratic party, or one wing at least, once declared that we must repudiate the bonds of the United States, but the Republicans said: 'No, these bonds were issued to save the flag of the country. and every dollar must be paid in as good currency as the world knows. And we paid off under that policy more than twothirds of the great national debt. "Is there a man in this audience wants the currency of this government debased? Is there a man who wants to continue the policy inaugurated four years ago? You do not want a policy that makes necessary to borrow money in times of peace in order to run the expenses of the government. You want a policy that will pay all the expenses of the government and have a surplus to pay the debt. You want a policy that will give work to the laboring man; that gives American wages to American workingmen; that gives the wool merchant a fair price for his wool; that produces an American market for the American farmer and defends the American workshop against the workshops of the world. This is what the Republican party stands for, and what hundreds of thousands of Democrats stand for who are gosands of Democrats stand for who are go-ing to vote for honest money this year. Now, these great questions are to be tried before the jury of the American people a week from next Tuesday. What will Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties do

### DISHONESTY NOT WANTED. Neither False Weights, False Values Nor False Economy.

In responding to the greetings of the delegation from Cambridge, O., Mr. McKinley spoke as follows: "Fellow-citizens-I thank you for this

visit. I am glad to greet this third delegation from Guernsey county to my home. I am glad to have your presence testify that you have a deep interest in the pending campaign, and that you want your votes to count on the right side—the side that will do most for country, for home and for family. I am one of those who believe that the majority of the citizens of this country -no matter what may have been their political relations in the past-are inter-ested in achieving for the country its highest prosperity and the well being of the people. It is a question among the people as to what will bring about such a result. Honest men may differ, but whenever the citizen is convinced that a certain policy will not subserve the highest interests of the people I am sure he is willing to abandon such a principle and unite in putting upon the public statutes another policy.

"I assume that all the people are honest, and what they want are honest things in government. I assume that a good many people who four years ago honestly believed free trade was the best thing for this country honestly believe now it is not to the location of the convention is in the hands of Mrs. C. C. Hardcastle, who has secured a double quartet and a colored quartet, besides a finely trained chorus. The convention is in the hands of Mrs. C. C. Hardcastle, who has secured a double quartet and a colored quartet, besides a finely trained chorus, and national superintendent of evangelistic work. A special feature of the convention is in the music for the convention is in the mus will not subserve the highest interests of the best thing for the country and being honest when they voted in 1892 their beliefs, they propose to be equally honest this year and vote the other struction, under the direction of their su-(Tremendous applause.) I believe there have been a great many people who hones ly believed that the free coinage of the silver of the world might be a good thing, but after full investigation of the

subject are satisfied it would be altogether the wrong thing. The American people

they want no dishonest standards of value:

they want no false weights, false measures, false values or false economy. (Great applause.)

"Now I think the people of this country believe that we ought to have a protective tariff high enough to raise money to run the government and keep it out of debt; high enough to keep American shops running and American workingmen employed; and high enough to preserve the home market—the best market in the world—to the American farmer and agriculturist. (Ap-Speech to Old Constituents and Stu-

American farmer and agriculturist. (Applause.) The people don't want short dollars any more than they want short weights or measures. (Tremendous appleads)

"And now, my fellow-citizens, I think you are ready to vote. (Tremendous shouts of 'Yes!' 'yes!') Is Guernsey county ready to vote? (Vociferous shouts of 'You bet!') I thank you for your coming and bid you all good-bye."

### TO CRUSH THE REBELS

CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER ISSUES ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

All Cubans Who Do Not Proceed to the Towns Withia Eight Days Will Be Deemed Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.-Captain General Weyler has issued a proclamation containing

the following provisions: "First-All of the inhabitants in the country or outside the lines of fortifications of the towns must betake themselves to the towns occupied by troops within a period of eight days. Those who are found outside the towns after the expiration of that period will be considered rebels, and will be

"Third—The withdrawal of groceries from the towns is absolutely prohibited, and also the transportation of them by sea or land without a permit from the military authorities. Violators of this provision will be tried and punished as aiders of the rebels. "Third-Proprietors of cattle must carry them to towns or provide immediately that they shall receive due protection.

"Fourth-Eight days after the publication of this proclamation all rebels surrendering in every municipality will be subject to the Captain General's disposal to order them where to reside, and it will be a recommendation in their favor for them to give available news about the enemy and to surrender with their firearms, and, moreover, to surrender collectively in their organiza-

"Fifth—The proclamation is only enforce able in the province of Pinar del Rio." The insurgents during the past two weeks have been continuting the work of devastation, particularly in the province of Matanzas, where they have reduced to ashes the tobacco and sugar plantations of Ceibon, Congreson, Segundo, Pilla, Ayalaw Puche, Petroa and San Juan, together with many farmhouses, the value at about \$2,-000,000. In addition the insurgents have dehuts, thus rendering hundreds of families homeless. The prolonged rainy season is retarding the active campaign, and is undoubtedly favorable to the insurgents movements.

from the eastern part of Santiago de Cuba and from the province of Puerto Principe to the central part of the island commenced over three weeks ago, and was signaled by the defeat of the insurgent leader Juan Bus, from Manzanillo, in the province of Havana. Major Rodriguez commanded the Spanish troops, and Bus was obliged to retreat, thus upsetting his plans to assist Maceo. Richello, an insurgent leader, invaded the province of Matanzas at about the same time, but he had to retreat, as his force was not strong enough to cope with the 30,000 Spanish soldiers stationed in the province of Matanzas. Finally Juan Delgado, the insurgent leader who approached Havana, was defeated three times with loss and was compelled to retreat towards the province of Matanzas and seek refuge in the mountains, being unable to cope with the forces which the government sent in

The Dauntless Seized. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 22 .- The tus Dauntless, seized by the cruiser Raleigh off New Smyrna yesterday, and which was brought to the St. John's bar under the escort of the Raleigh, did not come up to this city to-day, although the revenue cutter Boutwell went down to escort it up. The reason was that the State health board had stepped in and ordered that the Dauntless go into quarantine at Fernandina. This is because the captain of the Dauntless will not swear that he did not go beyond a certain line during the recustoms has telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and the boat is being held at Mayport pending the receipt of a reply.

The Raleigh went south last night after escorting the Dauntless to the mouth of the river, and when the steamer R. L. Mabrey went out from Mosquito inlet at New Smyrna early this morning the latter was signaled to come alongside of the Raleigh This it did, and a search was made. Nothing but coal was found on the Mabrey. The Raleigh then steamed on south and the Mabrey headed north. It had not arrived here up to a late hour to-night. The govrnment officials do not seem to know what charge is to be preferred against the Dauntless, and they are acting entirely under instructions from Washington. The in-structions sent to the commander of the Newark, which were transferred to the commander of the Raleigh, were sealed. and no communication has been had with

### The Danntless Expedition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Carlos Carrio, a second in the threatened Johnson-Ampudie duel, has sailed for the United States on a secret errand from General Weyler to Dupuy de Lome. Bradley T. Johnson is reported to have been among those landed by the Dauntless fillbustering expedition. Madame Eyraud, nee Heien Montez, of the Cuban Red Cross Society, also landed. The Dauntless is said to have made a second attempt to land the remainder of an expedition, but the Spanish gunboat Contra Maestre sighted her and fired. The Daunt-less headed for the open sea. Whether she

To Be Tried for Piracy. HAVANA, Oct. 22.-Admiral De Naverro. as president of the naval court, has caused notice to be served upon forty-one filibusters and others, including the crew and passengers of the Competitor, that they bellion against the government.

Consul-general Lee, in an interview in La
Lucha, denies having insisted upon his recall to the United States, and says that his relations with Captain General Weyler are

### NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Preparations for the Annual Convention at St. Louis Next Month.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.-The annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., which is to be held in St. Louis Nov. 13 to 18, will be in many respects one of the most remarkable gatherings of this organization, It will be held in Music Hall, Exposition Building, which seats four thousand people and the stage 1,500 more. One of the features of interest will be an Armenian mass meeting Sunday, the 15th. Those who have done most for the cause of suffering Armenia are expected to be there in person and make brief addresses. The aim is not only to make this a service of arousal for the aid of Armenia, but also a memorial o the 100,000 who have been slaughtered. perintendents, Mrs. Helen G. Rice and Mrs. Mary H. Hunt. Tuesday night the programme will be in the hands of the presidents of the States which have made an increase of five hundred or more members during the year. Five States have thus far enrolled-Michigan, Massachusetts, Mary-land, Louisiana and New Jersey-and it is expected others will be added.

SECRETARY CARLISLE TREATED WITH RANK DISCOURTESY.

His Meeting at Covington, Ky., Last Night Almost Broken Up by a Popocratic Mob.

MANY ROUGHS IN THE HALL

WHO KEPT CHEERING AND SHOUT-ING FOR THE "BOY ORATOR,"

While the Street Was Filled with

Turbulent Crowd that Yelled

"Carlisle the Traitor!"

STALE EGGS THROWN ABOUT

ESCORT OF POLICE FURNISHED THE SPEAKER AT THE CLOSE.

Notable Speech by the Secretary on the Attitude of Sound-Money Democrats and the Financial Question.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. John G. Carlisle, made the first of his series of Kentucky speeches here to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Carlisle was received with most generous and hearty applause when he appeared on the stage. This was followed by vociferous cheers for Bryan from about one hundred men forming a line in the standing room at the rear of the hall. This continued for some time after Secretary Carlisle began to speak, completely drowning his voice so those nearest him on the stage could not hear his words. At the same time a crowd occupied the street and rent the at frequent intervals during the entire speaking. Now and then a man on the outside would shout: "Carilsle, the traitor!" Once after Mr. Carlisle began his speech he stopped and begged the turbulent crowd to leave the hall. The disturbers did not leave, but they interrupted him afterwards less frequently. The Mayor and several police were in the hall, but no perceptible effort was made to stop the dis-

While Mr. Carlisle was interrupted continuously during his speech and eggs were thrown about the hall, four being thrown upon the stage. The most disorderly scene was at the close of the meeting, when hoodlums gathered about the exit with insulting remarks. There were many noisy people on the street, and in such spirit as to threaten violence as well as insult to the Secretary. The authorities had not taken radical action to prevent disturbance up to this time, but after the meeting the Mayor and chief of police promptly furnished a detachment of twenty police, who safely and quietly escorted Secretary Carlisle to the residence of Mr. Frank Helm.

Secretary Carlisle was disturbed and showed his annoyance over the yelling at the opening of the meeting, but he did not know that any eggs had been thrown until after the meeting was over, although one of the eggs struck the center chandelier. He was intensely in earnest in his argument, and held his audience in close attention. He was unconscious of the howling elements outside of the hall, and was himself surprised at the calling of a detachment of police to escort him to Mr. Helm's residence. He will speak at Bowling Green Saturday night, and at other points in Kentucky next week, when, it is feared, he will encounter disturbances.

MR. CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

A Defense of the Action of Sounds Money Democrats. Mr. Carlisle's speech was a plea for the

maintenance of true Democratic principles and also an argument against the free coinage of silver. He said, in part:

"I have come here to speak in benalf of Democratic candidates, pledged to the prin-ciples of a Democratic platform, and my purpose is to discuss some of the pending political questions from a purely Democratic standpoint. We are not Republicans, or Populists, or

fusionists; we are simply plain, old-fashioned Democrats without any modern adulterations in our doctrines, or any of the Populistic or communistic appendages to our organization. It may be that the homely doctrines of the old-time Democracy will grate harshly upon the ears of many are here this evening, but they are as true now, my friends, as they were in the past, when we all stood together in their defense, prepared to go down in defeat year after year rather than abandon a single honest conviction. None of us stopped then to in-quire whether our candidate could be elected, but we asked only whether the principles they represented were Democratc, and whether the policies they advocated would promote the welfare of the country. We made no alliances with our political opponents; we erased no Democratic names from our ballots to make room for allens to our faith; and, whether victorious or defeated, we kept the old Democratic banner must answer the charge of piracy and re- at the head of our column and never surrendered.

"Here in this county, when less than twenty years old, I began to address the people in public in opposition to a new an dangerous political party secretly organized to proscribe a large and meritorious class of our fellow-citizens on account of their nativity and their religion, and from that time to the present, although more or less actively participating in nearly every political contest that has occurred in this country. I may safely challenge my severest critics to show that I have ever uttered an undemocratic sentiment or cast an undemo-cratic vote. I cialm the right, therefore, to be heard in the councils of my old associates, to discuss the questions upon which differences of opinion have arisen, to vindicate the conservatism and patriotism of our common faith and to appeal for a fair and impartial judgment upon the great issues which have been precipitated upon the country.

"We have reached a period of great dis-content and great danger; party lines have been, to a great extent, obliterated; party organizations have been partially ignored, and the counsels of old and experienced party leaders disregarded. The issues in-volved are of such tremendous importance to the country that, for the time being, ordinary party obligations sink into utter insignificance, and every patriotic citizen is imperatively called upon to obey the honest dictates of his own conscience, without regard to the approval or disapproval of caucuses or conventions, and that is what many thousands of our people are now do-

Strange and alarming doctrines have been promulgated under the name of De-mocracy, and the party discipline has been invoked and party loyalty has been appealed to for the purpose of coercing or persuading the people to cast their votes contrary to their honest judgment. I know the potency of those appeals to party fealty, for I am a party man and always have been; but my allegiance is due primarily to the principles of my party, and not simply to the organization that asnot simply to the organization that assumes to control it and dictate its plat-forms; and certainly not to any organiza-tion which divides its authority and its ticket with my political opponents, and in-